

Loddon

LODDON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL Farthing Green House Loddon Norwich Norfolk Nor 23W
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R. A. Gorham Clerk of the Council

A N N U A L R E P O R T


for 1969

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and

SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR



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LODDON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL
THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1969

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for 1969.

The Rural District of Loddon covers 60,406 acres and had an estimated mid-year population of 13,640, an increase of 210 persons over the previous year.

Fortunately, and also it should be noted, largely due to the excellent services executed by the Council's staff, no great public health calamity overtook us during the year under review. However, as 100% efficiency is never achieved in any form of human enterprise, the small percentage of error which seems inevitable could possibly cause more disaster in the field of Public Health than any other every day enterprise. In this respect the number of cases of typhoid contracted overseas and returning to this country to be diagnosed and treated immediately springs to mind. The comparatively long delay between being infected by disease producing agents and the evidence of their ill effects appearing could equally well apply to many other dangerous infections common in other countries but practically unknown for many years in the U.K.

The ever increasing volume of speedy, long distance travel would appear to make their importation into this country inevitable.

Typhoid is spread through the agency of food and drink from the bowels of an infected person to innocent consumers. Perhaps the weakest link in the chain of transmission is that the culprit may feel and appear quite healthy. If we now turn to Table 14 - Notifications of Infectious Diseases, without diseases attributable to infections of the bowel (dysentery and food poisoning) the numbers of infections notified would be far less. If we add to this the fact that one of the commonest complaints encountered is diarrhoea, a very large percentage of which are undoubtedly due to infected food but never notified, it will be appreciated how far we still have to go before preventive methods are fully effective.

One of the greatest problems in present day Public Health is to know how to strengthen these weak links of control so that no break down can or will occur.

The two greatest defences of public health control, clean water supply and efficient sewage disposal have their own weak links and are not yet universal throughout the country. Another all important public health control, namely refuse disposal constantly threatens to be overwhelmed by public demand. Even were this to come about the consequences would be nothing compared with the flood tide of uncontrolled industrial waste which is loomin up in the rapidly advancing future.

We in the Public Health Department make constant endeavours towards the solution and improvement of all these problems. This, in one respect is an endeavour to by-pass the factor of the weakness of human nature so that the human race is spared what would be the natural consequences of its own ineptitude.

Far from satisfactory in my experience are some aspects of food handling. Not only is the washing of hands too often haphazard (and how many handling cold cooked meats etc. for public consumption bother to scrub their fingernails regularly?) but also raw meat potentially contaminated with disease carrying germs which would normally be rendered harmless in cooking are allowed to contaminate preparation tables of cooked food ready for consumption. Also it should be added, they are sometimes not cooked sufficiently to kill off bacteria which may be lurking deep down. The faulty defrosting and cooking of chickens is a well recognised source of bowel infection.

All food handlers in the public sector should have a first-class knowledge of food hygiene and a well developed conscience in applying it. Little can be done by officers of the Public Health Department except to see that necessary facilities are provided and give instructions for their use. The proper execution must come from within the industry itself and is an urgent necessity.

On a happier theme, it will be noted also from Table 14 that the number of notified cases of measles is very much diminished. It is perhaps too early to be certain that this is the consequence of the new vaccine, but it would seem reasonable to implicate its beneficial effect.

The small fall in the number of births for the year may be due to the use of the contraceptive pill. My own impression is that contraceptive guidance and help is not yet as easily available as it should be and the number of illegitimate births still occurring would seem to support this.

On my previous theme on the spread of Infectious diseases from abroad, it is a disquieting fact that only about half the children under 5 years of age are being notified as having been vaccinated against smallpox. It is possible that not all children being protected are being notified, but I suspect that all too many parents have been lulled into a sense of false security which we should do everything possible to dispel.

Dealing with the problem of protecting children's teeth by the fluoridation of water supplies has met opposition at local government level from two districts in Area 5. This has occurred in spite of irrefutable evidence of its beneficial effects and harmlessness from international experts covering a period of many years. One had hoped for more understanding of the problems of preventive medicine as far as the general public was concerned by the Public Health Committees of these Councils and greater faith in the integrity of expert advice at a National level.

Spurious arguments, all of which have been ably refuted by the experts, have nevertheless been supported eagerly, often by otherwise reasonable and intelligent people. It is disappointing that genuine evidence could not be differentiated from ingenious opposition, leading to a decision which would do great disservice to the promotion of public health unless it is reversed at the National level.

I am happy that the Public Health Committee demonstrated their mature responsibility by voting in favour of fluoridation of public water supplies.

I would like to thank the chairman and members of the Health Committee for their never failing interest and constructive support in all matters appertaining to the health of the District.

It also gives me great pleasure to commend the Health Inspector and members of his staff for their excellent work and the happy relationship they have maintained with me throughout the year.

I have the honour to be

Your obedient servant

R. D. Harland

Local Health Office,
Aspland Road,
Norwich,
NOR 19S.

LODDON RURAL DISTRICT - 1969

Table 1. GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (in acres)	60,406
Estimated Resident Population	13,640
Rateable Value	£337 283
Sum produced by a Penny Rate	£1,352

Table 2. LIVE BIRTHS

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	100	93	193
Illegitimate	4	1	5
Totals	104	94	198

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population = 14.5

Table 3. STILL BIRTHS

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	1	-	1
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Totals	1	-	1

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total births = 5.0

Table 4. TOTAL BIRTHS

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	101	93	194
Illegitimate	4	1	5

Table 5. INFANT DEATHS(a) Infant Mortality (Deaths of infants under 1 year)

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	1	1	2
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Totals	1	1	2

Infant Mortality Rates

Total = 10.1 (per 1,000 live births)

Legitimate = 10.3 (per 1,000 legitimate births)

Illegitimate = 0.0 (per 1,000 illegitimate births)

(b) Neo-Natal Mortality (Deaths of Infants during the first four weeks)

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	1	1	2
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births) = 10.1

(c) Early Neo-Natal Mortality (Deaths of Infants under 1 week)

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	1	-	1
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births) = 5.0

(d) Perinatal Mortality (Still births and deaths under 1 week)

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	2	-	2
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Perinatal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 total births) = 10.0

Table 6. ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS

Males - 4 Females - 1 Total = 5 = 3% of total live births.

Table 7. MATERNAL DEATHS (Including abortion) = NIL

Table 8. DEATHS (All Ages)

Males	Females	Total
67	77	144

Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population = 10.6

Table 9. CAUSE OF DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR

	Males	Females	Total
Intestinal Obstruction	-	1	1
Prematurity	1	-	1

Table 10. NOTIFICATIONS OF DEATHS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR
(According to Age Groups)

	Males	Females	Total
Under 4 weeks	1	1	2
4 weeks and under 1 year	-	-	-
1 " " 5	1	-	1
5 " " 15	-	-	-
15 " " 25	1	2	3
25 " " 35	-	2	2
35 " " 45	-	1	1
45 " " 55	2	2	4
55 " " 65	13	11	24
65 " " 75	18	19	37
75 and over	31	39	70
Totals	67	77	144

Table 11. CAUSE OF TOTAL DEATHS (Registrar-General)

Cause	Males	Females	Total
Other Tuberculosis, incl. late effects	1	-	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Buccal Cavity etc.	1	1	2
Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus	1	-	1
Malignant Neoplasm, stomach	1	1	2
Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	-	3	3
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	9	3	12
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	-	4	4
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	-	2	2
Other Malignant Neoplasms	2	5	7
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	1	-	1
Hypertensive Disease	1	3	4
Ischaemic Heart Disease	14	14	28
Other forms of Heart Disease	1	8	9
Cerebrovascular Disease	9	13	22
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	5	7	12
Influenza	-	1	1
Pneumonia	5	2	7
Bronchitis and Emphysema	7	1	8
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	-	2	2
Peptic Ulcer	1	2	3
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	-	2	2
Other Diseases of Digestive System	1	-	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	3	-	3
Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	1	-	1
Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	-	1	1
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc.	1	-	1
Symptoms and Ill Defined Conditions	1	-	1
Motor Vehicle Accidents	-	1	1
All other Accidents	1	-	1
All other External Causes	-	1	1
Totals	67	77	144

Table 12. SUMMARY OF BIRTH AND DEATH RATES

	1967	1968	1969
<u>Live Births per 1,000 pop.</u>	(193)	(190)	(198)
Loddon R.D.	14.7	14.1	14.5
Area 5	16.3	16.1	14.9
England and Wales (provisional)	17.2	16.9	16.3
<u>Still Births per 1,000 total births</u>	(2)	(6)	(1)
Loddon R.D.	10.2	31.0	5.0
Area 5	9.4	9.6	12.7
England and Wales (provisional)	14.8	14.0	13.0
<u>Crude Deaths per 1,000 pop.</u>	(147)	(151)	(144)
Loddon R.D.	11.2	11.2	10.6
Area 5	12.5	13.3	11.8
England and Wales (provisional)	11.2	11.9	13.6
<u>Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births</u>	(1)	(2)	(2)
Loddon R.D.	5.2	11.0	10.1
Area 5	14.6	13.0	14.6
England Wales (provisional)	18.3	18.0	18.0

- NOTE: 1. Figures in brackets are the actual numbers for Loddon R.D.
2. Area 5 comprises Depwade, Forehoe & Henstead and Loddon R.D.'s, and Diss and Wymondham U.D.'s.

Table 13. DEATHS DUE TO CANCER - Loddon R.D.

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Number of deaths	19	25	34	27	33
Percentage of total deaths	13	22	23	18	22

Table 14. CANCER DEATHS DURING LAST FIVE YEARS - Loddon R.D.

Year	Male			Female		
	Total Deaths	Total Cancer Deaths	Cancer of Lung	Total Deaths	Total Cancer Deaths	Cancer of Lung
1969	67	14	9	77	19	3
1968	79	16	6	72	11	1
1967	77	18	7	70	16	-
1966	58	12	3	55	13	1
1965	70	12	4	74	7	1
Totals	351	72	29	343	55	6

Table 15. NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES - Loddon R.D.
(According to Age Groups)

	Under 1	1-4 yrs.	5-14 yrs.	15-24 yrs.	Over 25	Totals
Scarlet Fever	-	1	4	-	-	5
Measles	2	13	21	1	1	38
Whooping Cough	-	1	-	-	-	1
Food Poisoning	-	-	1	-	3	4
Dysentery	-	3	9	1	5	18
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	1	1
Totals	2	18	35	2	10	67

Table 16. INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES - During last five years -
Loddon R.D.

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Scarlet Fever	8	10	-	2	5
Measles	101	70	114	179	38
Whooping Cough	75	1	3	9	1
Infective Jaundice	2	-	-	3	-
Dysentery (Sonne)	-	4	-	6	18
Food Poisoning	1	2	2	3	4
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	-	4	2	1	-
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1	2	3	-	1
Totals	195	102	128	212	67

Table 17. VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

Vaccination of children (under five years of age) during the year, resident in the District and Area 5, is shown in the following table.

	Loddon R D.	Area 5
Number of live births registered	198	1162
Number of vaccinations recorded (0-4 years)	96	667
Percentage vaccinated	49	57

Table 18. DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

The following is the number of primary immunisations and booster injections given during the year in respect of Area 5.

PRIMARY				BOOSTERS		
Under 1	Age 1-4	Age 5-14	Total	Age 1-4	Age 5-15	Total
409	540	52	1,001	509	722	1,231

Table 19. VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS

The following is the number of primary immunisations and boosters given in Area 5 during the year.

PRIMARY		BOOSTERS	
0 - 3 years	4 - 14 years	0 - 3 years	4 - 14 years
962	63	179	603

Table 20. IMMUNISATION AGAINST WHOOPING COUGH

The following is the number of whooping cough immunisations recorded in Area 5 during the year.

PRIMARY				BOOSTERS
Under 1	Age 1-4	Age 5-14	Total	Under 5
402	531	15	948	594

Table 21. IMMUNISATION AGAINST TETANUS

The following is the number of tetanus immunisations recorded in Area 5 during the year.

PRIMARY				BOOSTERS	
Under 1	Age 1-4	Age 5-14	Total	Age 1-4	Age 5-14
411	547	184	1,142	516	752

Table 22. B.C.G. VACCINATION AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS

This is given at the age of 13 years to all school children who do not react to the tuberculin skin test. Number of skin tests and subsequent B.C.G. vaccinations in Area 5 last year is recorded.

Number Skin Tested	Number Positive	Number B.C.G. Vaccinated
806	41	725

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR THE
YEAR 1969.

Farthing Green House,
Loddon,
Norwich, NOR 23W.

To The Chairman and Members of the
Loddon Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report for 1969. It follows the general pattern of reports for previous years except that certain of the matters now under the control of the Engineer and Surveyor are the subject of a separate report which he has prepared and which is appended hereto.

H O U S I N G.

New Dwellings

The number of new dwellings constructed in the district during the year was as follows :-

<u>Type</u>	<u>Council</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Total</u>
Bungalows	17	76	93
Flats	12	-	12
Houses	-	25	25
	<u>29</u>	<u>101</u>	<u>130</u>

Since the war 1836 new dwellings have been constructed.

Old Dwellings

September of the year saw the carrying into operation of the Housing Act 1969 which, as well as altering various grant provisions, raised the maximum payments from £400 to £1000 in the case of Discretionary Grants and £155 to £200 in the case of Standard Grants. The maximum in the case of Extended Standard Grants was raised from £350 to £450.

Applications received and approved during the year were as follows :-

	<u>Discretionary</u>	<u>Standard</u>	<u>Total</u>
Owner/occupied dwellings	22	34	56
Tenanted dwellings	6	20	26
Total -	<u>28</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>82</u>

The total of 82 grants approved exceeds the 1968 figure of 64, this increase being accounted for almost entirely by discretionary grants. It is also significant that 36 grants, i.e. almost half the total of 82, were approved in the three months of the year remaining after the introduction of the Housing Act 1969.

The number of grant works completed during the period was :-

	<u>Discretionary</u>	<u>Standard</u>	<u>Total</u>
Owner/occupied dwellings	10	30	40
Tenanted dwellings	9	19	28
Total -	<u>19</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>68</u>

Old Dwellings (Continued)

Action taken in respect of Old Property.

Visits and inspections	204
Demolition/Closing Orders etc. ..	28
Dwellings repaired	23
Dwellings demolished	16
Dwellings closed	11

Current Position

This section in previous years has provided information on the number of dwellings without piped water, without W.C.'s and without baths.

As this information has been, to a certain extent, estimated it is proposed that we now await completion of the current Housing Survey when an accurate picture will be available.

Obviously, though, through water main extensions, sewage schemes, grant works etc. the situation continues to improve.

Overcrowding

No case was reported or investigated during the year.

Verminous and other Infested Property.

Two cases were reported in which treatments were successfully carried out.

Moveable Dwellings.

The annual August survey for Norfolk County Council disclosed the following situation at the seasonal peak.

Residential Caravans	-	27
Holiday Caravans	-	34
Tents	-	Nil

32 of the holiday caravans were on licensed sites, the remaining 2 were in boatyards for emergency use in the event of cruiser breakdown.

Of the residential caravans 15 were authorised, 11 were gypsies and 1 was the subject of later enforcement action.

Number of Visits	-	47
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W A T E R S U P P L I E S

Statistics etc. as to Public Water Supplies are provided by the Engineer and Surveyor.

Bacteriological Sampling

Ninety Six samples were taken which can be classified as follows :-

Routine Mains Samples	-	43	-	all satisfactory
New Mains Extensions	-	25	-	6 unsatisfactory. All satisfactory after further chlorination and re-sampling.
Following Bursts	-	20	-	7 unsatisfactory. All satisfactory after further chlorination and re-sampling.
Private Wells, Bores etc.		8	-	from 3 private supplies. One satisfactory - one unsatisfactory - dwelling subsequently connected to main. One unsatisfactory from farm dairy and no longer in use.

S E W E R A G E.

The relevant details on works, plant etc. are provided in the Engineer and Surveyor's report.

Sampling

During the year field and official samples were taken from all six works within the district. All proved satisfactory for B.O.D. and for Suspended Solids.

Septic Tank Emptying

1300 loads or approximately 1,300,000 gallons of effluent were collected during the year. Disposal was mainly by spraying on agricultural land and this was again achieved without giving rise to complaint.

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Number of Loads</u>
Private tanks	725
Council House Plants	277
Miscellaneous (Sewage works, farms, schools)	298
	<hr/> 1300 <hr/>

R E F U S E C O L L E C T I O N A N D D I S P O S A L.

The normal weekly collection of refuse, including boatyard collections during the holiday season, was maintained throughout the district. 860 loads, equivalent to approximately 31,536 cubic yards, were collected and disposed of by controlled tipping at Bergh Apton where the tip was maintained to a consistently high standard.

SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES.

Meat Inspection.

There was one licensed slaughterhouse within the district at which one hundred per cent inspection was carried out. The slaughterhouse ceased operations in October of the year and the owner has since, officially, surrendered his licence.

Number of Visits - 58

<u>Details</u>	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Pigs</u>
Number killed/inspected	161	2	-
All diseases, except tuberculosis			
(a) whole carcase condemned	-	-	-
(b) carcasses of which some part or organ condemned	4	-	-
(c) percentage affected with disease other than tuberculosis	2.5	-	-
Tuberculosis only			
(a) whole carcase condemned	-	-	-
(b) carcasses of which some part or organ condemned	-	-	-
(c) percentage affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-

The following condemned carcase parts were voluntarily surrendered.

<u>Animal</u>	<u>Organ</u>	<u>Condition</u>
Cattle	2 livers (total weight 25 lbs.)	Abscessed
Cattle	3 livers (total weight 36 bls.)	Fluke

The one licensed knacker's yard in the area continued to be maintained in a generally satisfactory manner.

Quarterly visits to both premises were made with the Divisional Veterinary Officer when no serious grounds for complaint were discovered.

Poultry Inspection.

A general oversight, in accordance with Ministry directives, was maintained at premises which were classified as follows :-

Registered	-	2
Unregistered (regular)	-	2
Unregistered (occasional)	-	3

During the year a total of 14,091 birds were inspected of which four were condemned due to emaciation.

It is worth noting that the district does not have a large scale poultry "processing plant" and that, as the figures show, diseased birds and

Poultry Inspection (Continued)

those generally unworthy of slaughter do not usually reach the killing room.

Total number of visits - 105.

Inspection of other Foods and Food Premises.

The overall standard of food hygiene in the area continues to improve as does the standard demanded by the general public. The main village stores, now largely converted to the "Supermarket" type, are generally excellent leaving in their wake the older class of "general shop" where increasing reliance is being placed upon packaged, long-life goods.

The biggest problems in food hygiene appear to lie on the "catering" side, i.e. the sale of food and/or drink for immediate consumption, and it is in this direction that more effort must be concentrated.

Food voluntarily surrendered :-

Tinned meat	-	16 lbs.
Fresh meat	-	3 cwt. 14 lbs.
Frozen food	-	351 items

Comment must be made on the quantity of valuable frozen food surrendered due to refrigerator breakdown or power failure. Rarely is any attempt made to protect the food when even a blanket placed over the whole cabinet would provide insulation adequate for a few hours - generally all that is necessary.

The number of food premises in the district is made up as follows :-

General Stores	-	50
Butchers	-	6
Fish and Chip Shops	-	3
Bakeries	-	2
Dairies	-	4
Catering Establishments	-	5
Public Houses	-	34
		<hr/> 104 <hr/>

Number of Visits - 101

R O D E N T C O N T R O L .

Treatments and general and specific inspections were carried out in all types of property, the Council's own premises, sewers etc. continuing to be maintained free from infestation.

	<u>Inspected</u>	<u>Treated</u>
Domestic Property	2800	797
Agricultural and trade premises	<u>200</u>	<u>170</u>
	<u>3000</u>	<u>967</u>

I N F E C T I O U S D I S E A S E .

There were no serious outbreaks of Notifiable Infectious Disease during the year and a total of nineteen visits were made to cases of Salmonella and Sonne Dysentery.

F A C T O R I E S A C T .

There are, within the district, a total of 78 factories of which 13 are without mechanical power.

48 visits were made to registered premises during the year which disclosed one case of serious uncleanness. This was speedily remedied but I am aware that insufficient time was available to be devoted to this subject and serious efforts are to be made, now that a degree of re-organisation has taken place in the office, to bring the general situation up to date.

O F F I C E S , S H O P S A N D R A I L W A Y P R E M I S E S
A C T 1963

The following extract is taken from the Annual Report under Section 60 to the Ministry of Labour.

Registrations and General Inspections.

Class of Premises	Number of Premises newly registered during the year.	Total number of registered premises at end of year.	Number of registered premises receiving one or more general inspections during the year.
Offices	-	6	6
Retail Shops	2	35	35
Wholesale shops, warehouses	-	-	-
Catering establishments, canteens	-	3	3
Fuel storage depots	-	1	1
Totals	2	45	45

Number of visits of all kinds (including general inspections) to registered premises - 80

No serious contraventions of the Act were noted during the year and no accidents were reported.

G E N E R A L.

Summary of Other Visits and Inspections.

Sewerage etc.	65
Drainage	550
Building Regulations	1331
Discretionary Grants	263
Standard Grants	421
Nuisances	102
Public Health Acts (general)	25
Planning	56
Water Supplies	134
Pest Control	13
Petroleum Regulations	11
Waste Foods Order	7
Agricultural (Welfare) Acts	13
Miscellaneous	112

In conclusion I would like to thank the members of the Council and Public Health Committee, Medical Officer of Health and the Engineer and Surveyor for their interest, help and co-operation.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant.

A. MOORE.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
ENGINEER & SURVEYOR
FOR WATER SUPPLY & SEWERAGE.

WATER SUPPLY

Annual Rainfall

The records for the Loddon station which has been quoted in the past are no longer available. Therefore those for Raveningham are given.

For comparison the official averages for the period 1916-50 are given.

1969 figures are noteworthy for the very dry spell in the Autumn.

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1916-50 average</u>
January	1.67	2.36
February	2.19	1.64
March	2.33	1.41
April	1.87	1.80
May	3.44	1.77
June	1.35	1.79
July	3.77	2.46
August	2.15	2.19
September	0.31	2.24
October	0.18	2.50
November	2.87	2.83
December	2.79	2.37
Totals	<u>24.92</u>	<u>25.36</u>

Sources

There is a public mains water supply in each of the 39 Parishes in the district.

Water is purchased in bulk from the Norwich City Water undertaking through intakes at Brooke and Hellington Corner for supply to the greater part of the district. Water for the Waveney Valley parishes is extracted from a source on Outney Common, Bungay and owned jointly with the East Anglian Water Company and operated by that Company.

During the year due to increasing demand in the Waveney Valley area Gillingham, Geldeston and part of Kirby Cane was transferred to the Norwich Area of supply.

Total Water Consumption

The quantity of water purchased, with the two previous years for comparison, is as follows:-

Total Water Consumption (Continued)

<u>Intake</u>	Millions of Gallons		
	<u>1969</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>
Outney Common	28.6	25.4	23.7
Brooke	40.8	33.2	30.0
Hellington	122.2	109.5	107.7
Totals	<u>191.6</u>	<u>168.1</u>	<u>161.4</u>

The steep rise in consumption may be attributed in part to the dry summer period. The comparatively smaller increase in the quantity from Outney Common is due to the transferring of part of the Waveney Valley area to the area supplied from Hellington Corner.

Mains Extensions

The following extensions were carried out:-

Pockthorpe, Raveningham	2" dia.	850 yds.
Leman Grove, Loddon	3" dia.	200 yds.
Beccles Road, Hales	1½" dia.	800 yds.
Black Boy, Stockton to Old Rectory, Gillingham	3" dia.	1300 yds.
New Development, Ditchingham	3" dia.	400 yds.
New Development, Brooke	3" dia.	310 yds.
	Total	<u>3860 yds.</u>

New Connections

The number of new connections to the mains during the year was 95.

Staff

In June the Water Superintendent, B. Dye, retired and B. Howlett was appointed in his place.

SEWERAGE

There are six main sewage disposal plants in operation serving nine parishes.

The design details and present population served by the works are given below.

In addition to these village schemes there are also small disposal works serving Council and Private estates where there is no main drainage system.

Existing Village Schemes

<u>Scheme</u>	<u>Design Population</u>	<u>Design Flow Gals/Head/Day</u>	<u>Estimated Population served 1969.</u>
Brooke	810	25	800
Loddon and Chedgrave	1800	25	2250
Ditchingham	1033	30	980
Gillingham	460	25	450
Ellingham and Kirby Cane	450	25	557
Norton and Thurilton	450	30	458

Effluents

The East Suffolk and Norfolk River Authority took 16 samples during the year. These were satisfactory except for those taken from Brooke, Loddon and Ellingham during the Spring.

The Loddon and Ellingham works were both being operated beyond their design capacity and some falling off of effluent standards during the Spring is to be expected.

The Brooke works receives more storm water than it should, this adversely affects the performance and probably accounts for the unsatisfactory sample.

New Works

Construction of the Geldeston sewerage scheme continued during the year but progress was delayed, considerable difficulty being experienced with ground water, and pipe failures.

This scheme includes the extensions of the existing Ellingham Works. This extension will provide additional capacity at that plant which is needed to deal with the growth of Ellingham.

The Council's consulting Engineers, Herbert Bateman and Partners, continued work on the proposals for a regional sewage works at Sisland to replace the Loddon works and serve a number of additional parishes but delay in land acquisition prevented final details being prepared.

Septic Tanks

The number of loads removed was 1377, this includes 163 loads from sewage works.

Previous figures for comparison were -

1968	1244
1967	1138

Septic Tanks (Continued)

The annual increase of approximately 10% is probably due partly to the number of Improvement schemes being carried out and partly due to less satisfactory operation of existing tanks.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant.

I. S. GLADDEN.